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號五月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

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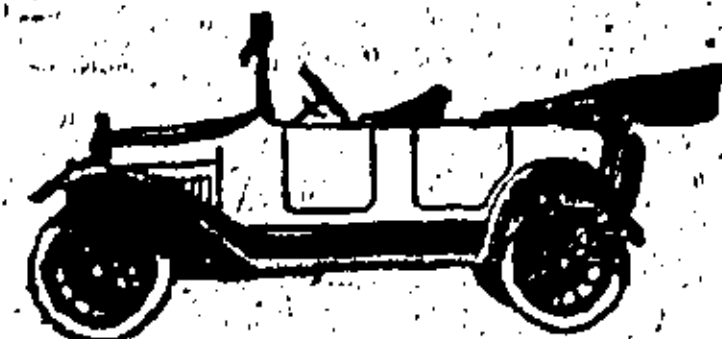
**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,587.**  
I—Authorized Capital £20,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000  
Reserve Funds—£2,437,587  
II—Fire Funds—£3,587,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,567,580  
Sinking Fund Account—£198,230  
£23,970,587  
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,468  
Life and Annuity—£2,141,683  
Revenue Marine Department—£37,239  
Other Receipts—£48,940  
£25,339,228  
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
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**TIME TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 10 minutes.  
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued, until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Note.  
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## THE GREAT BATTLE.

ENEMY BEING DRIVEN BACK TO THE AISNE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.**

CELEBRATION MARKED BY AUSPICIOUS NEWS.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The anniversary of France's entry into the war was appropriately marked by stirring news. The Crown Prince's Army is again in full retreat with the increasing possibility of that disaster which Reuter predicted in his cablegram of July 30th. The immediate cause of the retreat was the brilliant success of the Armies under Generals Mangin and Degoutte, north of the Oureq, who effected a junction at right angles, enabling a beginning to be made on August 1st with the task of clearing the important ridge dividing the Crise and the Oureq.

The British Division in General Mangin's army started the operation from Grand Rozoy, the French co-operating. They carried not merely the summit but the reverse slope of the ridge, securing observation behind the Hartennes Plateau, where the enemy still clung to the Chateau Thierry road. Meanwhile, in the centre the enemy bastion of Meunier Wood, two square miles in extent, was carried. Thus the enemy's hope of stabilising his line has disappeared. He, indeed, has already suffered strategic disaster owing to the reversal of the strategic position brought about by General Koch's counter-stroke, and his hasty retreat upon the Vesle cannot be easy, as the only good road available passes Coulonges which the French captured yesterday.

The Allies guns are now within range of Bazoches, where the only railway connection from the north crosses the Vesle into the salient; also Fismes which is the main storehouse for the German offensive, while Bruisard, between Bazoches and Soissons, through which the main road out of the salient passes, is also exposed to our gun fire. Hence the experts are now prophesying that the withdrawal is likely to continue over the Aisne.

**GENERAL PETAIN'S STRATEGY.**

DRAWING AND PINNING BEST GERMAN DIVISIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday afternoon, says:—

Yesterday's notable advance west of the salient cleared the way for the Americans in the centre, where a series of woods barred the path.

General Petain's strategy can now be appreciated. While he had been drawing some of the best German Divisions to the centre, and pinning them there by a formidable American offensive, he had been preparing his attack upon a much more important region where he is already threatening the enemy's attempt to stabilise his front opposite the American lines.

Meanwhile, the Americans had been continuing the advance, making the enemy hold on Meunier Wood insecure.

**GENERAL BERTHELOT INSPECTS BRITISH TROOPS.**

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday morning, says:—

General Berthelot reviewed the British troops under his command in Champagne, together with the Highlanders, Yorkshires, Hampshire and also the Australians and the New Zealand corps cavalry.

**GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT.**

A HOT PURSUIT.

[REUTER-NAVAS SERVICE.]

PARIS, Aug. 3.

Soissons is back in the hands of the Allies. The Germans are in full retreat over the whole of the long battlefront with the French, British and American forces in hot pursuit.

An enemy attack in the region of Oulchy on Tuesday night was his last bid for the possession of the line from Soissons and the Chateau Thierry road to Villen-Tardenois, which he had hoped to be able to hold. When he failed to re-take Oulchy and secure the left flank of his centre, he was faced with the necessity of retiring his line to the Vesle, instead of being able to force the Allies to accept battle on the intermediate line.

No time was lost by the Allies to precipitate the enemy's defeat. While French and British troops aimed a series of irresistible blows at staggering their adversary in the Soissons region and along the Crise on the western side of the shallow pocket which remained to the Germans, the French and Americans on the centre were hard pressing the enemy north of the Oureq, and General Berthelot's French, British and Italian forces were squeezing his line on the eastern side of the pocket and encroaching along the Aisne and round the north of Villen-Tardenois.

The American troops have badly dented the enemy's centre by the capture of Coulonges and a forward bound of about five miles.

Simultaneously, both sides of the pocket swayed and the Germans recoiled under incessant blows which undermined their resistance. Then the whole of the battered German line cracked and recoiled.

The retreat went on simultaneously from all sides. Soissons fell and deprived the enemy of the real pivot upon which his whole line depended for its resistance.

General Mangin's troops swarmed over the Crise and the French and Americans came upon the centre in a converging movement. Then Villen-Tardenois, the next strongest point in the German line, succumbed. Then began the hot pursuit of the enemy.

American heavy guns burst out the adversary's communications and spread confusion among his fleeing forces.

Fires are visible in the German rear, over the whole extent of what was once part of a fatal pocket, and it is fairly evident, for the time being, that the Crown Prince's forces have been constrained to disorderly rout in their haste to get back to the Vesle in the hope of being able to stabilise their line.

**ALLIES RAPIDLY APPROACHING THE VESLE.**

**FISMES AND MANY VILLAGES ON FIRE.**

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Allies are rapidly approaching the Vesle. Their cavalry have reached the river between Champigny and Jochery.

Fismes is on fire, and also the villages to the north of the Vesle between Muizon and St. Thierry.

The Allies occupy the southern bank of the Aisne between Pommereux and Venizel.

(Continued on Page 6.)



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/31 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 29, 1918. 623

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (81/-) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 623

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.  
COULOMMIER CHEESE.  
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Nourishing and ideal food.  
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.  
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They had to swim back to the Shore.  
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HONGKONG.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

## THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

33,400 PRISONERS SINCE JULY 15th.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Ourcq the French, in liaison with British units, drove back the enemy from positions between Plessier-Huile and the river. We carried a height north of Grand-Rozoy, advanced beyond the village of Beugnot and reached Cramoisselle and Cramaille, routing here an advance of three kilometres. We took 400 prisoners. To the south we took possession of Ciermes and Mamières wood.

North of the Dormans-Rheims road, after desperate fighting, we conquered the village of Romigny, taking 100 prisoners. Since July 15th on the battle-front of the Marne and in Champagne 33,400 Germans have been captured, including 674 officers.

LATER.

A French communiqué states:—We re-progressed during the night north of the Marne.

## AMERICANS TAKE CLERGES.

LONDON, August 2.

An American communiqué states:—There were vigorous local actions on the Ourcq arising out of our attacks and enemy counter-attacks at several points. We captured the village of Clerges and advanced beyond. (Otherwise the situation in this vicinity is unchanged.)

## PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

## ENEMY IN MOST AWKWARD POSITION.

## RESULTS OF GENERAL MANGIN'S ATTACK.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last night, says:—General Mangin commanded the Allied attack north of the Ourcq. Its results are most interesting, because it gives us views on the enemy rear as far as Fismes and puts the Germans in the Hastenets-Croix salient in a most awkward position.

## DETERMINED GERMAN RESISTANCE.

Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing late on Thursday evening, says:—The British and Scottish co-operated in the French attack on Plessier-Huile in the Fere-en-Tardenois sector. The infantry attacked at four in the morning, aided by squadrons of light Tanks, which were very useful in this region of deep valleys and steep hillsides.

The enemy resisted in very determined fashion. Every thicket, hedge, machine-gun and woods and villages are all organised fortresses, which must be outflanked and taken singly. Nevertheless the Allies advanced considerably and by six o'clock the important Hill 205, a mile north-east of Grand-Rozoy, was taken, and two hours later the British and French batteries had taken up new positions on the captured ground. The Germans are depending mainly on machine-guns and have made little use of their guns.

They counter-attacked heavily farther north against the Scottish at Buzancy; but our troops are holding them magnificently.

## FIGHTING ON SMALL SCALE ON AMERICAN FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Reuters' correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday evening, says:—

It would be a mistake to suppose that a tremendous struggle is in progress on the American front and that the results are inadequate. Fighting is really on a comparatively small scale. Infantry fighting has been very bitter, but the guns have been little used, suggesting that our Commanders' purpose is maybe to hold the enemy rather than hurry the advance.

## ADVANCE OF 1ST AUGUST.

## ITS IMPORTANCE EMPHASISED.

LONDON, August 2.

The advance of August 1 was on a front of 5 miles to a maximum depth of 3 miles. It resulted in the capture of the whole ridge forming the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne.

The advance is almost the most important event since the Germans retired from the Marne, because the Allies' new positions command the whole area northward and take in the flank and rear of the whole western gate by which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery.

The general effect of the advance will be to expedite the German retirement.

## "THREE CASTLES"

## MAGNUMS

## CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE

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Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## TWO ARMS OF ALLIED PINCERS.

## HASTY RETIREMENT LIKELY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The situation on the Western Front is regarded as extremely good, exceeding the best anticipations. General Mangin's latest coup puts the seal on the Allied counter-stroke of July 18 as the turning point of the campaign and the whole war, and very interesting developments are confidently expected very early.

The new gains north-east of Oulchy-le-Chateau and east of Serzy—the two arms of the pincers—are squeezing the Huns at vital points and are likely to compel a hasty retirement behind the Vesle, the only alternate being to throw in big forces under very disadvantageous conditions.

## ALLIED GRIP TIGHTENING.

LONDON, August 2.

The position of the Germans in the Marne-Aisne pocket is daily becoming more precarious. Last night's communiqué shows that the Allied grip on the neck of the salient is tightening.

## FRENCH TAKE GOUSPOUCOURT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The French have captured the village of Gouspourt, south of Vezilly.

## ALLIED FRESH RESERVES OUT—NUMBER ENEMY'S FRESH RESERVES.

## WHAT THE GERMANS WILL PROBABLY DO.

LONDON, August 1.

Reuters learns that for the first time since March 21 the fresh reserves at the disposal of the Allies considerably outnumber the fresh reserves at the disposal of the enemy, despite the fact that the enemy is still substantially numerically superior on the whole front. Still it is likely that the Germans will retire in their own time to the Vesle line, and probably ultimately to the Aisne.

## FRENCH SUPPLEMENT NOW POSSESSES ONLY 20 FRESH DIVISIONS.

It is believed possible that the Germans in the next few months will transfer troops from the West for an attack either on Italy or in the Balkans.

There are also indications that the Germans, in conjunction with the Finns, will shortly assume the offensive in northern Russia against the southern part of the Murman railway.

## BRITISH EARN UNDYING FAME.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

The Havas correspondent on the British front dwells on the importance of the rôle played by the British divisions under Generals Bertelot and Mangin. They appeared in Champagne on July 20th and in a week, besides the important positions of Courton, Marlaux, Chaumy and Bligny, captured 1,160 prisoners, 150 machine-guns and 32 guns, and advanced to an average depth of 5 miles.

General Bertelot in a special order says the British have earned undying fame.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## WANTED.

EXPERIENCED BABY MAID.  
Middle Level District. Exceptional wages for one who can do fancy needlework.

Apply Box No. 2178.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1918. 644

## NOTICE.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918. 645

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10
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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

News has been received in Kobe of the death in France of Captain George C. Delf Clarke, M.C., of the Royal Air Force. It is just over three years since this "Kobe boy" resigned a good position in Messrs. Samuel Samuel's office in Kobe to volunteer for military service.

Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, has sailed for America on leave. He will remain in the States about two months, returning to Shanghai in the autumn, and he states that there is no official business connected with his trip. Mr. E. B. Rose will assume the District Attorney's duties during Major Holcomb's absence.

Japan papers reported some time ago the sale of the Club Concord at Kobe, to Mr. Kubara Esanosuke, the well-known Copper King of Japan (not to speak of his various other sources of wealth). Official sanction of the sale has now been given. It is stated that the Club has in its library a valuable collection of technical works on all sorts of subjects, and that as these books are now almost unobtainable, there are plenty of would-be purchasers willing to put up a good price. The members of the Club, however, do not wish to sell, but intend to transfer the library, together with a portrait of the Kaiser, to Messrs. Oestmann's premises as soon as official permission is granted to do so.

At Kobe recently an English lady had a very narrow escape from an awful death at a level crossing over the railway. According to an account given in the *Japan Chronicle* Mrs. G. H. Whyman was proceeding in a "rikisha" northwards across the Ikuta crossing. The gates were open and no bell was ringing. Mrs. Whyman was carrying a parcel, and the "rikisha" man had his head down to negotiate this rather difficult place. Suddenly the "rikisha" man was aware that a goods train from Saionjiya was almost on top of him. The "rikisha" had too much way on to stop in its tracks, so with considerable presence of mind, he converted the passenger over on to the track between the up and down lines. It was a drastic remedy, but had it not been for this Mrs. Whyman would undoubtedly have lost her life. So near a thing was it that her parcel was caught by the train and carried some distance, before the broken fragments fell beside the track. Mrs. Whyman, who has only recently recovered from a severe illness and operation, lay helpless where she was thrown while the train thundered by almost touching her as it went. As soon as it had passed a crowd gathered round and Mrs. Whyman was picked up and helped into the "rikisha", and went to Dr. Barker, who found that she was badly bruised and lacerated all down one side, and after treatment she was sent home. The whole business was, of course, a serious nervous shock, and quite prostrated the unfortunate lady.

## PRESIDENT OF CHINA OUSTED.

### DECISION OF TUCHUN'S CONFERENCE.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

PEKING, AUG. 4.

A telegram has been sent from Tientsin to President Pung Kuo Chang, informing him that the conference of Tuchuns held at Tientsin has decided to relieve him of his high office.

President Pung Kuo Chang has therefore given instructions for preparations to be made for his relinquishment of the Presidential Office.

LATER.

The Conference nominated Chu Sui Chong as President and the present Premier (Tsun Ki Sui) as Vice-President, though there is a strong feeling that the latter appointment should be conferred on the General who earns the greatest distinction in the military operations against the South.

The Premier suggested to the Conference the appointment of Tso Kwan to the post.

The Conference resolved to continue the military operations until Canton has fallen.

### KEEP IT HARDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

### YESTERDAY'S SPECIAL SERVICES.

The fourth anniversary of the War yesterday was marked by special Church Services in Hongkong. Despite the very heavy rain there were large congregations at all the places of worship.

### ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In the morning, at St. John's Cathedral, the Service was attended by His Excellency the Governor, and Lady May and His Excellency, Major General Ventra, General Officer Commanding, and Miss Ventra.

A collection was taken in aid of the Church Army Huts which realised \$741.23.

The Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of the Cathedral, preached the sermon taking for his text:—"Whoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it, and whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it." The preacher, in an eloquent sermon, sought to show how the Divine paradox is true of individuals and true of nations. Their thoughts went back, he said, to those days, four years ago, when the nation made her choice, and that choice was to lose her life for honour's sake and truth's. They did not enter on this War for gain or glory, or even for self-preservation. They laboured for peace.

The preacher then referred to the toll taken of Great Britain's manhood during the past four years. They dared not regret them, nor speak of them, as if their lives had been lost. Rather, they might envy them their noble fate and feel sure that they had fulfilled the highest aim of life, for they had done their duty.

At the close of the sermon a special form of litany was said for the fallen, the following names being mentioned:—  
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Messrs. Sheehan, Toner & Co.  
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Herbert George Wakeford.  
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Ernest Frederick Drury.  
Harold Wilson.  
John Delahunty.  
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Lionel Oscar Collins.  
Arthur Hirst.  
Ernest Crutchshanks.  
Prison Wardens.  
W. J. May.

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C. D. de Haney.  
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.  
Anthony Drummond Bailey.  
Messrs. Theas, Cook & Son.  
Ben Chapman.  
Messrs. Leigh & Orange.  
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.  
E. F. G. Orchard.  
Hugh Ivor Jones.

F. M. Soares.  
W. H. Church.  
A. E. Best.  
C. F. W. Bowen Rowlands.  
Ocel Mitchell.  
Rennie Dean Lammert.  
Ian Neil Carmichael.  
Alexander Lindsay Macdonald.  
Charles Nigel Gordon Walker.  
Henry E. Victor.

In the evening there was again a large congregation, the Rev. Archdeacon Barwick preaching a Special War Anniversary sermon, the collection also being in aid of the Church Army Huts.

In his address the Archdeacon pointed out that over 50 of these Huts were lost in the March offensive to the enemy, in France, and the essential usefulness of these Huts called for their restoration.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Three services were held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday.

At 8 o'clock in the morning after the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rector of the Cathedral delivered an address in Portuguese and at 9 o'clock Bishop Pozzo also addressed a large congregation. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Litany of the Saints was sung followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

### UNION CHURCH.

The special morning service at Union Church was largely attended; the Rev. Alex. Baxter, M.A., preaching an appropriate sermon.

A collection in aid of the Prisoners of War fund was taken during the service.

### THE SIKH TEMPLE.

In the afternoon, between 2 and 4 o'clock, special prayers were offered for the success of the Allied arms and a speedy peace. During the ceremony a collection was taken in aid of wounded Sikh soldiers.

## THE HEAVY RAINS.

### FATAL LANDSLIDE AT MORRISON HILL ROAD.

Since last Monday a total rainfall of over 22 inches has been registered in the Colony. Of this amount no less than 17 inches fell on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

This deluge has resulted in a certain amount of damage being caused by landslides, of which about thirty are reported, and a few small building collapses are reported.

The most serious disaster reported is one in Morrison Hill Road, where at about 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning two boulders, one estimated to weigh about fifty tons, became displaced from the hill-side and crashed into the rear of a row of houses. Two people were injured and four bodies had been recovered up to ten o'clock this morning but it was feared that others were buried beneath the debris and the work of excavation was carried on.

The houses concerned were occupied mainly by Chinese and Portuguese and are situated on the right of Morrison Hill Road. At the back of the houses is a hill about 200 feet in height and it was from the side of this hill that the rocks became loosened by the heavy rains of the past week and were eventually precipitated down the side of the hill and on to the houses. The first warning received by the inmates was a rumbling noise to which little attention was paid, but almost immediately afterwards the two boulders, accompanied by large quantities of earth, crashed into the back portions of houses Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20. The walls collapsed and most of those people who were in the rear of the houses were buried beneath the debris.

The Police and the Regular and Volunteer members of the Fire Brigade and the St. John Ambulance Brigade were quickly on the scene and the work of rescue began, but this was considerably delayed by the fact of it being necessary to shore up the larger of the two rocks before the debris could safely be removed. The first body recovered was that of an amah and later last night three more bodies were recovered.

House No. 16, occupied by Mr. Baker, of the China Sugar Refinery, suffered the most damage and it was feared that his wife (a Chinese lady) her amah and Mr. Baker's youngest son and a niece were buried beneath the rock. Mr. Baker's eldest daughter fortunately managed to escape.

The bursting of a nujah in the vicinity of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's godowns at North Point threatened to cause considerable damage, but a large gang of coolies which were promptly set to work by the Public Works Department succeeded, we believe, in averting it.

### THE RAILWAY INTERRUPTED.

Two bad landslides are reported on the Kowloon-Canton Railway. One occurred on the British section near Tai Po Market, but passengers are being taken to the border by transferring to other trains beyond the slip. The second landslide occurred between Pukit and Li Long on the Chinese section, about 7 miles from the border. The track is reported to be undamaged and it is possible that traffic will be resumed to-morrow.

The passengers who came down from Canton by the afternoon train yesterday found, when near Tai Po, that they had to leave the train and walk some distance in a downpour of rain to join another train which brought them to Kowloon about 10 p.m.

### HOUSE COLLAPSES AT WEST POINT.

#### ONE MAN KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

Shortly after 5.30 yesterday, after-noon, another fatal accident took place, a house in Second Street, West Point, partially collapsing, killing one man and wounding five other people, four of whom are in the Government Civil Hospital and are reported to be in a critical condition.

The alarm was given by Inspector Macdonald, and members of the Fire Brigade Police, and St. John Ambulance Brigade, most of whom had already rendered valuable assistance at the Morrison Hill Road disaster, promptly responded to the call and, assisted by a number of coolies, began to clear away the debris. With the exception of minor injuries, however, it was found that there were no casualties other than those mentioned above, although several people had narrow escapes.

The ground floor of the house was used as a general store and the upper part was let out in tenements. It was the upper part that collapsed and fell into the street, leaving the ground floor standing apparently undamaged.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### THE WANCHAI MURDER.

Mr. Goldring this morning appeared in Mr. Wood's Court and mentioned the case of Luk Chi, who stands charged, on remand, with the murder of an amah in Wanchai, under circumstances already reported.

Mr. Goldring, who appeared for the prisoner, said that he was instructed to appear in the case on July 30th and he immediately wrote to the Colonial Secretary's Office asking that his client might be examined with a view to his sanity being tested. He received no reply from the Colonial Secretary's Office until Saturday last, when he was told that the case was under consideration. He asked the magistrate to expedite the matter. The point was that a private doctor knew the family history of his client and knew of various disorders in the head. He thought that he should also be allowed to be present during the examination, because his client may not then be suspicious. He asked His Worship to assist him in asking the C.S.O. whether they intend to give permission or not.

As to the murder he thought there was no doubt that his client committed homicide. There might be other evidence brought forward relevant to the issues in the case. He would ask for a remand of the case and for help in his representation to the Government.

Inspector Sims said he had no objection to the remand.

Mr. Goldring mentioned that Dr. Aubrey was ready to conduct the examination in conjunction with the jail doctor and was only awaiting permission from the Government.

Inspector Sims said that the papers had been sent by Mr. Wodehouse to H.E. the Governor.

### ENJOYING AN UNCLE'S BIRTHDAY.

A Chinese was charged with sleeping on Saturday night on the Blake Pier.

Inspector Kent said that the defendant had removed his shoes and his coat and had bundled them into a pillow and went to sleep on one of seats. An Indian constable who was on duty at the time requested defendant to get up, but the latter assaulted him. A soldier rescued the constable and it was with difficulty that defendant was taken to the Police Station.

Defendant said he had a hazy recollection of the incident. The only thing he remembered was that he went to his uncle's to wish him many happy returns of the day and feeling warm inside went to have a nap on a seat in the Blake Pier.

### A SNATCHING CHARGE.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with snatching a gold watch and chain with pendants valued at \$250.

The facts of the case are that at about 4.30 yesterday morning while complainant was returning home from West Point he was assaulted on the steps of his house by defendant, who after a struggle escaped. The complainant then discovered that his watch and chain were missing and raised an alarm; but defendant could not be traced in Queen's Road West. A Lukong who was on duty hearing Police whistles arrested defendant on suspicion and found the chain in his possession. The watch was found in the street.

His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

### A DUMB BOY GIVES EVIDENCE.

A pathetic incident was witnessed this morning at the Magistracy when a dumb lad stepped into the witness box and explained by means of signs to Mr. J. R. Wood, the Magistrate, how another Chinese had bound him by the hand and feet for a whole day.

Defendant said that his mother had lost a pair of bangles and, suspecting the dumb lad, he dragged him into his house and bound him with a thick rope.

His Worship enquired whether there were any marks on the lad's body and was told there were circles round his wrist.

The defendant was fined \$15 or 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Exemption of theological and medical students is refused by the U.S. Congress.

### TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural, and then calomel, oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## UNIVERSITY FOR AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

A concrete scheme has now been drawn up and examined by a committee representing the Australian Imperial Force, and is in process of being subjected to further examination by all the commanding officers of the Australian divisions and brigades, which contains greater concrete help for men and officers of the Australian army than any proposal ever put forward within limits of the Empire, or probably even Australia. This is the institution on a scale which will eventually become a very important, of instruction, classes and lectures for members of the force amounting to a real opportunity for education on a generous scale. This will be instituted on whatever scale possible even during the war, but after the war during the period which must elapse before the whole force can be transported to Australia, the whole Australian force abroad will temporarily be practically transformed into one great school or university. From the war period and time is no longer employed in practicing drill or the latest forms of attack, the chief business of the force will automatically become the educating and training of its members. The whole efforts of the force will then be concentrated in making all the use which can be devised of this unparalleled opportunity.

The scheme is as follows:—There will be taught to the whole force certain subjects which it is useful from the point of view of the Australian nation that all Australians should know. For example, the history and geography of Australia, and the opportunities to be found in every part of the continent, and simple rules of sanitation for the country and the city. Also, in order to help those going on leave, lectures on points of interest in Britain, the history of the country in which they have been fighting, and similar subjects. But by far the most valuable branch of the work will be to give all members of the force instruction in those subjects which they desire in order to equip them to enter into civilian life especially in order to give every man in the Australian force an opportunity to become a worker at some skillful trade or calling rather than run the chance of entering the class of unskilled workers on his return to Australia. Many require some knowledge in agriculture, and others, half-way through the arts, scientific, medical and engineering course before the war, will be given the opportunity of continuing them. This teaching will be continued in the depots in England, and also during the journey on the transports. The cooperation of the Australian universities and technical institutions will some day be asked to consent to recognize the certificates.

The Canadians have already embarked on a scheme of this sort, which is named the University of Vimy Ridge. The subjects taught of course are the same universal that those at any university, ranging from elementary education to advanced teaching. But it has been suggested that the scheme might form the basis of a future university of Australia. Everything depends on getting the best teachers and lecturers available. For this purpose the whole force is being searched. The British army is also undertaking an educational scheme. The Australians have pointed out that the whole cost of the greater scheme does not exceed the cost of a week of war, and the results are likely to be of immense value to the nation.

### STANDARDISED WAR WAGE.

#### LORD DEVONPORT ENTERS AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

A claim made by the Nation Transport Workers' Federation on behalf of general cargo workers for an advance of 8d. per hour over pre-war rates has been referred to the Committee on Production for decision. The Port of London Authority was invited to send representatives to the hearing of the case but declined to do so.

Viscount Devonport, chairman of the Authority, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee, gives reasons against being parties to a proposal for which there is no justification whatsoever, and which has been forced on them by the Ministry of Labour.

"The men," he writes, "have made no application to the Authority, nor have the two Labour representatives, Mr. H. Gosling and Mr. W. Devens, who are members of the Authority representing Labour, invited us to consider any grievance affecting the wages of this class of their employees. The practice of the Authority has always been to give the men at any time to discuss all matters in relation to the conditions of their employment, and this has been repeatedly taken advantage of by the men and their representatives, and the course now adopted by the Government, therefore, appears to us to be unwarranted. To strain the law as the Ministry of Labour are doing in order to compel parties to arbitrate upon a question where there has never been conflict is to create in London the very conditions of unrest which the Ministry are professing to endeavour to suppress."

On four separate occasions in order to meet the enhanced cost of living, the Authority have granted war bonuses amounting in all to 18s. per week. This demand from the Transport Workers' Federation would raise it to 22s. per week, and Lord Devonport says that until the Committee on the Cost of Living has reported, the Authority declines to give any countenance to such demands.

To enable the Authority to pay the war bonuses already granted, the dock charges have been raised by 50 per cent. The present demand would probably bring them up to 100 per cent. beyond pre-war level. The Port would be crippled if the Authority was compelled to levy high charges in order to pay for the enormous additional expenditure which they are threatened. And as trustees for the mercantile and shipping interests of the Port and for stockholders representing £300,000 of Port of London stock, the Authority protest against the proposal.

### SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal, moves the bowels more than natural, and then calomel, oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

## ALLIED TROOPS REACH THE AISNE.

London, Aug. 3, 4.30 p.m.

A French communiqué states: During the night our troops continued to advance towards the Vesle and reached the Aisne, between Soissons and Venizel.

## ENEMY FALLING BACK BEFORE AMERICANS.

## AN ADVANCE OF FIVE MILES.

London, Aug. 3.

An American official report, dated the 3rd inst., states: "The enemy has been driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle. Since July 18th, in the course of operations, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by us."

## ENEMY DRIVEN BEYOND THE VESLE.

## AMERICANS CAPTURE 8,400 PRISONERS AND 133 GUNS.

London, Aug. 4.

An American official report, dated the 3rd inst., states: "The enemy has been driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle. Since July 18th, in the course of operations, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by us."

## GERMAN REPORT.

## SLOWLY WITHDRAWING.

London, Aug. 4.

A German official message by wireless referring to the Crown Prince's Army, says General von Boehm's successes on August 1st contributed to the complete success of yesterday's movements. The enemy followed hesitatingly our forward troops who are slowly withdrawing.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## ENEMY'S FRONT LINE IN ALBERT SECTOR OCCUPIED.

London, Aug. 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed with loss an enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Pouchy. Our patrols occupied a portion of the enemy's front line in the Albert sector."

Hostile artillery was active between Bethune and Baillet. Our victors successfully landed the railway station and yards at Cambrai, causing several fires and a large explosion.

All gas machines returned.

## A MOST IMPORTANT GAIN OF GROUND.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS PRESSING ENEMY'S RETREAT.

London, Aug. 3.

Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 6 o'clock in the evening on Friday:

"Today's advance represents a most important gain of ground. Our advanced troops following the enemy reached the valley of the Crise, which enters the Aisne at Soissons. The enemy, under fierce and repeated attacks, abandoned the whole of the Chantilly Plateau, and is already moving back his guns. The British and French troops are following him up. The British and Scottish troops are in the thick of the fighting. Our cavalry are in the Nesle forest to the north-east of Eperon-Tardenois."

Our troops east of the salient are in touch with Vezilly. The Germans, much against their will, have accepted defeat and are retreating probably to the Vesle. This has ended the third greatest German push, which was to bring Paris within the enemy range."

The failure of the Crown Prince's Army is complete.

## ENEMY LOCAL RETIREMENT NEAR ALBERT.

London, Aug. 3, 2.45 p.m.

The Germans are retiring on a front of three to four miles to the east bank of the Aisne, in the neighbourhood of Albert and Aveluy Wood.

The retirement at present appears to be local.

## OVER FIFTY VILLAGES CAPTURED IN ONE DAY.

## VICTORIOUS MARCH OF THE FRENCH.

London, Aug. 4.

A French communiqué states: "During the day our troops, who have been driving back the enemy rearwards, continued their victorious march on a front of about 50 kilometres in the direction of the Vesle."

On our left we reached the southern banks of the Aisne and the Vesle from Soissons to Fismes, the outskirts of which the Americans held."

East of Fismes we reached the general line north of Courville, Brancourt, Courcelles and Chumigny. Our cavalry reconnaissance are operating along the Soissons Rheims railway."

At certain points our progress has exceeded, since yesterday, ten kilometres. Over 50 villages were liberated in this single day."

## FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## ENEMY'S FRONT LINE IN ALBERT SECTOR OCCUPIED.

London, Aug. 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed with loss an enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Pouchy. Our patrols occupied a portion of the enemy's front line in the Albert sector."

Hostile artillery was active between Bethune and Baillet. Our victors successfully landed the railway station and yards at Cambrai, causing several fires and a large explosion.

All gas machines returned.

## ITALIAN NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

## WHARVES AND SHIPPING AT DURAZZO DAMAGED.

London, Aug. 3.

An Italian Naval communiqué states: "Our victors in three successive days seriously damaged the wharves and shipping at Durazzo, and also several seaplanes."

## A CANADIAN "ACE."

## RECEIVES FURTHER RECOGNITION.

London, Aug. 3.

A feature of the London Gazette, which contains a large number of awards for British and Dominion airmen, is the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to the Canadian Captain W. A. Bishop, "a most successful and the most fearless fighter in the air, whose acts of outstanding bravery are already recognised by the awards of the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross."

The Flying Cross has been conferred for "significantly valuable services in personally destroying 25 enemy machines in twelve days, of which five were destroyed on the last day of his service at the front."

The total machines destroyed by this distinguished officer is 72. His value as a moral factor to the Royal Air Force cannot be over-estimated."

## THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

## AUSTRIAN REPORT ADMITS ALLIED SUCCESSES.

London, Aug. 4.

A wireless Austrian official report states: "The enemy penetrated portions of our positions at Dosso Alto. The enemy re-occupied the Fiers Berat line in Albania."

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

## ENTENTE AMBASSADORS TO ARRIVE AT MURMANSK.

Washington, Aug. 3.

Mr. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed that he has arrived at Murmansk with the British, French and Italian diplomats.

"POLITICAL SITUATION UNALTERED."

A telegram from Stockholm states that the American Consul-General has notified the Russian Foreign Commissary that in the opinion of the Entente Consuls, the political situation has not been altered by the departure of the Entente Ambassadors from Volynia.

The Consuls intend to remain at Moscow.

## ALLIED INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

## JAPAN'S DECLARATION.

London, Aug. 4.

Reuters is informed that the declaration gazetted in Tokyo on the 2nd inst., announcing the despatch of Allied troops to Vladivostok, says the Government of the United States recently approached the Japanese Government, proposing an early despatch of troops to relieve the pressure upon the Caudos-Slovians. The Japanese Government, anxious to comply with the desire of the American Government, decided to immediately proceed with this mission. A certain number of troops will be sent to Vladivostok forthwith and all the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Russian territories when the objects of the mission are realised and the sovereignty on Russia will be left wholly unimpaired.

The King opens, Australia House.

His Majesty the King, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Mary, to-day opened Australia House, the magnificent new Commonwealth Headquarters erected on the finest site on the Strand at a cost of £1,000,000. The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes (Premier of Australia), the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook and other prominent representatives of the Dominions welcomed their Majesties.

The King's inaugural speech was most cordial. It included a glowing tribute to the services rendered to the Empire by the Australian Naval and Military forces.

English and Australian troops escorted the Royal Family to and from Buckingham Palace. A fine body of fifty Anzacs furnished the Guard of Honour at the opening ceremony.

His Majesty the King conferred the Order of Knighthood on the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook (the Australian Minister for the Navy).

ENLISTMENT IN UNITED STATES.

MILITARY AGE LIMITS, 18 AND 45.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

It is announced that Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, will introduce in Congress a new Army Bill, making the Military age limits 18 and 45.

THE INDIAN REPORT.

DISCUSSION ASKED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave notice of a resolution on the Indian Budget, asking for a discussion on the Indian Report as early as possible.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

INCREASED OUTPUT PERMITTED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Cotton Control Board announces that American and mixed spinning mills will be licensed to run 55 per cent. of their spindles on American cotton for 45 hours weekly instead of 50 per cent. for 40 hours. They will also be allowed to run extra spindles on Egyptian cotton. Manufacturers who have been hitherto allowed to run 60 per cent. of their looms on American yarns for 40 hours weekly, are now allowed to run 65 per cent. for 45 hours. The rota system will be abolished from the 10th after which only workers continuously played off can be paid from Control Board funds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Silver Market is quiet.

GERMANS' BIG WIRELESS SCHEME.

Germany's possession of the telegraph lines, wireless installations, and cable system on the Rumanian coast is said by the Vienna "Reichspost" to be connected with a plan for a big German intelligence service after the war, particularly in the wireless domain.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE KAISER'S PROCLAMATION.

## THE EMPEROR BEGINS TO WHINE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.

In his proclamation the first portion of which was telegraphed on August 1, the Kaiser says: "We have neglected nothing to restore peace, but the enemy does not want peace. They shamelessly smother the fair name of Germany with calumnies and declare that Germany must be annihilated. We must therefore continue to fight until our enemies acknowledge our right to exist."

HEAVY AIR FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There was heavy air fighting on July 31. We brought down 26 aeroplanes and drove down 9 out of control. Four British machines have not returned. We dropped 15 tons of bombs with good effect. We dropped at night over 23 tons of bombs, heavily damaging several railways, including those at Cambrai and Lille. Many direct hits were observed and a number of large fires started."

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND AGAIN BOMBED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Admiralty states: "Over 15 tons of bombs were dropped on Zeebrugge, Bruges docks and Ostend. We also bombed enemy shipping in the same waters, directly hitting a destroyer with a 230 lb. bomb, causing columns of smoke to arise."

Between July 25th and 31st, we destroyed 15 aeroplanes and shot down 12 out of control.

Five British machines have not returned, of which one landed in Holland. One British seaplane was shot down in flames, and two of the crew drowned."

AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Air Ministry reports: "On August 1 a squadron started out to bomb Cologne but being enveloped in clouds turned and dropped their bombs on factories at Duren, causing a fire. All our machines returned."

A second formation attacked railway shops at Treves. These were heavily attacked by a large number of hostile machines, of which three were destroyed. One British machine has not returned."

GENERALISSIMO FOCH.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Lord French, speaking at Belfast, said that Generalissimo Foch's exhibition of leadership and military genius would cause his name to rank in history among the world's greatest commanders. His splendid achievements were also largely due to that quality of command secured by Mr. Lloyd George.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that in the recent British air raid on Zeppelin sheds at Tondern two Zeppelins were completely destroyed.

AIR-RAID ON ROUEN.

ROUEN, Aug. 2.

One person was killed and four wounded at Havre, while there were no casualties at Rouen in the air-raid on Wednesday night.

FEVER HEROES.

INOCULATION VOLUNTEERS IN CAUSE OF SCIENCE.

In a ward at New End Hospital, Hampstead, 12 men, who will be numbered as not enough the last of the heroes of the war. They are men over military age, who have volunteered to contract trench fever, the disease which, according to a medical authority, takes tens of thousands of men from the fighting line.

Major Byams is in charge of the investigations which are being carried on as to the origin of trench fever and the conditions under which it is spread, and the more "under treatment" have agreed to submit to certain tests which will be useful in adding to what is already known about the disease.

The first two volunteers were W. H. Cole, a man of 44, who was with Lord Roberts' column as gunner during one of the Indian campaigns, and H. B. Edger, 78 years of age, who came from America at the beginning of the war to see what he could do to his native country. Both these men were infected with trench fever but there was no result. The reason attributed for this is that the skin of both has become too hard. Others who have been infected include Ex-Constable E. Robinson (70), T. Bryant (71), G. Jordan (63), and T. Ward (60).

As a result of their self-sacrifice, Major Byams and his colleagues hope to be able to render the blood of soldiers immune from the operations of the fever germ.

Replying to repeated requests that interned enemy aliens should be employed, the Australian Government announced that it is unable to do anything in the matter in consequence of the predominance of civilians among the interned.

## BOXING BOARD OF CONTROL.

## LORD LONSDALE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Lord Londale has accepted the presidency of the British Boxing Board of Control, which has been formed to encourage boxing in the United Kingdom, and to raise the standard of professional boxing by controlling and regulating professional contests.

All the official British championships will be controlled by the new Board, and will be contested under the National Sporting Club rules of boxing. The Board will be empowered to issue certificates to persons qualified to act as referees or judges of public contests, and to act as a court of reference to settle disputes. The Board will be composed of representatives of the National Sporting Club, officers of his Majesty's forces, the Amateur Boxing Association, the Liverpool Sporting Association, and the affiliated members.

THE ORIGIN OF INCOME-TAX.

Income tax has always been definitely associated with war. It has been traced back to 1512, when King Henry VIII demanded a special grant for a contemplated war with France. But it was in the financial year 1788-9 that Pitt founded the tax on income for a source of national revenue with special reference to war. The schedules of heads of income in Pitt's Act are identical with those of the present day. Pitt also recognised the principle of graduation according to means, and made the allowances for young children which have been included in recent Finance Acts. Pitt's Act was repealed in 1816, but in 1842 Sir Robert Peel re-established the tax with these fundamental differences: that he substituted a complicated system of percentages for the simple principle of percentage, and made a tax at the normal rate of 7d. in the pound applicable to general purposes of revenue, without reference to exigencies of war. Yet, by force of circumstances, this unpopular impost has frequently resumed the ancient attribute of a special tax to defray war expenses. It rose to 16d. after the Crimean War, but reached nadir at 2d. under the financial genius of Mr. Gladstone. It seems safe to prophesy that it will never touch 2d. again until the millennium.

NEGLIGENT CYCLIST COSTS EMPLOYER £2,000 DAMAGES.

Damages of £2,000 were awarded, recently in Middlesex Sheriff's Court to Mr. James Condon, a horse dealer of Kilburn, against Messrs. Coppin and Son, of Barnes, for injuries caused by the negligent cycle riding of their errand boy.

While Mr. Condon was walking on the pavement, said Mr. Justice Thomas, K.C., the boy cycled down Barnes Hill at a rapid pace and ran on the pavement. His cycle struck Mr. Condon in the stomach and knocked him down, with the result that Mr. Condon was now suffering from neurasthenia and paralysis, and from being a healthy man was now a cripple.

It was stated that Mr. Condon's average yearly business amounted to £7,800, the gross profit on which would be about £1,400.

"THE VINDICTIVE" OR "VINDICTIVE."

Fleet-street series who have been writing of "the Vindictive, &c., may at least need to be reminded that the good company, remains a journal at Home. Our standard naval biographies reek with the superfluous "the." Here, for instance, is a passage from Southey: "The Royal Navy in 1778 amounted to only 24 ships of different sorts, the largest of which, the Triumph, was 1,400 tons, and the smallest, the George, was under 60." But it was Nelson himself who set an example which Fleet-street has followed. For, when on the eve of Trafalgar he wrote that our weather-beaten ships would make the enemy's sides "like a plum-pudding," did he not add: "Woe to the Frenchman the Victory gets alongside of!"

AT LAST, SAYS A TOKYO CONTEMPORARY, the young professor, here carried the day in the conference of the professors of the law college of the Tokyo Imperial University, with their cry of "no more foreign professors." The argument is that there is no need to retain foreign professors which can be equally well given by Japanese. As a result of this agitation there will be no foreign professors in the coming term in any of the departments of the University. This does not mean at all "anti" feeling toward foreigners; but only the self-confidence of Japanese intellectual leaders in their ability to carry their work independent of outside assistance.

Selection to Rhodes Scholarships are once more postponed this year on account of the war.

Rome is to be transformed into a martian city, by the building of a port at Ostia.

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## SPAIN AND THE ALLIES.

"THE WISH FATHER TO THE  
THOUGHT."

Mr. J. E. Cunningham-Graham writes to the "Daily Chronicle" thus:—  
There is an apparently intractable tendency amongst our countrymen to believe that the thing they want is bound to happen, without any effort of their own. This was well exemplified in the case of Bulgaria at the beginning of the war.

Most people seemed to be certain that Bulgaria would join the Allies, because it would have been a great help to the Allies had she seen fit to fall in with our wishes.

More recently great amazement has been expressed because the R.C. hierarchy in Ireland has declared war on us, so to speak, and thrown in its lot with Sinn Féin.

It would no doubt have been convenient for us had this not happened, but it only affords another instance of our inordinately optimistic and ungrounded optimism. Why should Bulgaria have joined us? Why should the R.C. hierarchy have preferred to help rather than to join against us?

No one ever seems to have asked themselves these questions. Because we hate the Boches it does not of necessity follow that the Bulgarians also dislike them. So also of the R.C. hierarchy in Ireland and of a hundred other cases. The last instance is to be found in Mr. Harry Johnston's article in the "Daily Chronicle" of Thursday. He appears to think that if Bulgaria restored Gibraltar to Spain that Spain would join the Allies inconspicuously.

THE QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR.  
What reason has he for so thinking? What inside knowledge of Spain does he possess that enables him to form such a conclusion? All my life, both by blood and by residence, I have been connected with Spain, and though the war has prevented me from visiting Spain for the last four years, I am in constant communication with my friends there, and had ample opportunities of seeing and conversing with many Spaniards from the Peninsula during the year 1915 that I spent in the Argentine Republic, and during 1917, when I was 10 months in the Republic of Colombia.

It is my opinion that the reasons which militate against Spain joining the Allies far deeper than the many sentimental reasons of the retention by us of Gibraltar. I do not follow Sir Harry Johnston in his exposition of the history of the taking of Gibraltar. He, it would seem, makes that act the outcome of a definite policy originally initiated by Cromwell. I, on the contrary, put it down to one of the almost accidental occurrences into which nations are forced in all great wars. That we did not attach importance, in earlier days, to fortified positions at the mouth of the Mediterranean, is conclusively shown by our cession of Tangier in the 17th century.

Mr. Wells, who has no doubt studied both Juno and Vauban, informs us that Gibraltar is dominated from the Spanish country immediately behind it. Sir Harry Johnston looks on Spain as a probable ally, but in the case of her being an ally of Germany (and we must not forget our mistake in the case of Bulgaria), we could at once seize the hill called the "Sierra Carbonera," behind San Roque, the bay stretched by Campanario, and the Rio de los Palmitos right up to Algeciras, and possess our selves of the heights above the latter city. I fail to see, then, how Gibraltar would be dominated from the land side. To make assurance doubly sure, we could occupy Gibe's Mesa (Ape's Hill) in Bona Bay. The distance across is but 18 miles. Upon the north-east side of the rock the hills above Manilón would defend the rock if they were seized and fortified, just opposite the little fishing village known as the Bay of Catalans. Now let me return to the reasons that make it doubtful if Spain would join the Allies, even if she received Gibraltar back again.

In the first place, Spaniards, like other people, join the side on which they think their bread and butter lies.

Spain is at this moment full of Germans, who have come, some from the Camerouns, and some from England, and some from Germany to escape the war. All these are striving night and day to make their country known and popular. Money is spent like water by their Government. The Boches have made what Spaniards call "an act of presence." We, on the other hand, have done comparatively nothing. Let it not be thought that I am criticising Mr. Masterman, under whose care all has been done, no doubt, that could be done.

with the means put at his disposal by the Government.

Our want of interest in Spain. Still, Spaniards often say, "Why is it we never see an English propaganda man and see so many Boches?" The answer is, I think, the want of interest shown in this country about Spain.

How few know anything about our ancient ally! How few speak Spanish or read Spanish literature! How many, when they visit Spain, speak in disparagement of Spain, her institutions, and of the Spanish race! This is an attitude no Spaniard ever can forgive. . . . and he is right. Even today, Lord Salisbury's remark about a "dying nation" is cherished and on occasion brought forth against us when we talk about the Boches.

The Court is Austrian, the army takes its tone from Vienna. The aristocracy, with a few exceptions, Anglophobic. The commercial classes accept what they can get from us, and weigh it in the scale, not always favourably, with that the Germans send.

The clergy almost to a man takes its tone from the Pope, and can only say with truth the Holy Father is an Anglophile. The people are uneducated and have but little power, each Government "making the elections," as it is called in Spain. Still, amongst the working-class is the strength of feeling favourable to the Allies most likely to be found.

The turning classes are Conservative, but still I think amongst them many supporters of our cause are to be found, though their support is not articulate. Canvass them, and sell them ploughs, and things would change. It is still not too late.

Approach Spain quickly, do it now. She is worth winning, and she can be won. But not by "coups de theatre," such as the ceding of the Rock. Show her her interests coincide with ours, that is the way, and above all things trust her as an equal. La Morte Espagnole still exists; believe a man who knows the people and is fond of them.

## PENNY POST CONCESSION.

NO INCREASE ON LETTERS TO MEN AT THE FRONT.

On the ground that the troops abroad would consider it rather a hardship if the postage of letters to them was increased the Postmaster-General withdrew in the House of Commons this part of the new postage rates.

There had been an enormous increase in working expenses, he explained. War bonuses had absorbed six millions, and if the claim before the Arbitration Board was granted, it would mean five millions more. Profits were getting near the vanishing point, and there must be some increase in the charges.

On book packets not exceeding one ounce the charge would be unchanged at a halfpenny. Up to two ounces it would be a penny, and above that would be merged in the letter rate.

On letters going to the Dominions the rate would be increased from 1d. to 1½d. an ounce. The change would not bring in much revenue, but without it there would be the illogical position of letters going to Australia for one penny, while the charge of sending a letter from one end of London to another would be 1½d. Raising the charge on inland postcards from 1d. to 1½d. would bring in £750,000 a year. He regretted the necessity of abolishing the penny post, but Germany had already doubled the rates on letters, and Austria, Thailand, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States had increased the postal charges.

There were difficulties in the way of making the concession on letters sent to the Navy, but he would consider it.

The remarkable effect of war work on the Glasgow Corporation department is reflected in the annual accounts for the past year. The tramways department had a revenue of over £4,400,000, an increase of £138,000, the passengers carried exceeding 430 millions, an increase of 42 millions. The gas department beat all other departments with a revenue of £1,600,000. Electricity reached three-quarters of a million. Reports presented by the gas and tramways committees of the Nottingham Corporation showed a profit for the year of £123,093, of which £30,000 had been applied in the relief of rates. The tramways made a profit of £23,383.

NERVOUS PEOPLE  
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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,  
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## BANK

THE CHARTERED BANK OF  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000  
REVENUE LIABILITIES OF £200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General  
Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1-year  
or shorter periods at rates which will be  
quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,  
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Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon:

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, 1918

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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead  
electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER DECKS and large  
comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berth cabins).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on  
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kioto-Kanaka and the  
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Chater Road.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling £15,000,000  
Silver £15,000,000  
REVENUE LIABILITIES OF £15,000,000

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CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of Two  
per cent. per annum on the daily balance  
On FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, March 22, 1918.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND  
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## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
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Authorized Capital £2,500,000  
Subscribed £1,125,000  
Paid-up £625,000  
Reserve Fund £625,000

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
Every description of Exchange business  
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INTEREST allowed on Current  
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at rates which may be ascertained on  
application.

C. CHAMPRIN,  
Acting Manager  
No. 7 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1917

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

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